

THE JOURNAL.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
JAMES HARPER,
At \$1 50, invariably in advance.

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1855

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. ALLEN TRIMBLE,
OF HIGHLAND COUNTY.

Republican Ticket.

For Senator,
CHAUNCEY G. HAWLEY.
For Representative,
JOHN N. CLARK.
For Sheriff,
AARON RIFE.
For Treasurer,
WILLIAM NASH.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
SAMUEL A. NASH.
For Surveyor,
ALEXANDER VANCE.
For Commissioner,
ALEX. P. RODGERS.
For Coroner,
Dr. W. W. MILLS.

OUR COUNTY TICKET.—Hurrah! for JOHN N. CLARK, for Representative—the man for the times—“honest, capable, and faithful”—“in favor of constitutional legislation upon all subjects tending to promote the peace, good order, sobriety, prosperity, and happiness of our people.”

And hurrah! for Aaron Rife for Sheriff—the people's candidate—every way qualified for the office—mentally and physically.

And hurrah! for the whole ticket—they are all good men, and worthy of the support of the people. Rally to their support one and all—think about the election—sit out among your neighbors and talk—talk—talk about the candidates and the ticket. Stir them out—let every man be at work, and make a business of rousing up the people to their interests—the day is ours if we sleep not. Then let us work—lay down the book and the pen—lay down the hammer and the axe—lay down the trowel and the pick—lay down the chisel and the graver—lay down the plane and the saw—lay down the adze and the fro—lay down theawl and the last—lay down the brush and the knife—lay down the shears and the needle—lay down the whip and the comb—lay down the rule and the line—lay down the pestle and the spatula—lay down the scissors and the tape stick—lay down the rake and the hoe—lay down the fiddle and the bow—lay down the cegar and the cane—leave the plow in the field—leave the dray and the cart—leave the wagon and the sled—leave the maddock and the shovel—and from the hills and the valleys—from the mansions and the cabins—from the offices and the work shops—from the mills and the factories—from the barns and the granaries—from the stores and the counting rooms—from the orchards and the fields—from the high-ways and the secluded paths—turn out to the polls resolved to win the day and work—WORK for the ticket—work all day and go home at night joyful for VICTORY! VICTORY!!

PREMIUM ON WOOLLEN GOODS.—We learn that the first premium was awarded at the State Fair to the Union Factory in this town on the article of Flannels. We also are informed that the woollen goods generally, of the Union Factory, would have taken every premium, had they been exhibited. This is saying nothing disparaging of the goods on exhibition, but those manufactured at this factory are acknowledged by good judges to be the best in the State. It is worth the attention of our citizens to examine home-made goods before foreign fabrics, and when it comes to purchasing, the home-made will be found far superior—at least in woollen goods.

GALLIA REPUBLICAN.—This is the title of the abolition paper just started in Gallia county, the first number of which was printed in Jackson and bears fully the impress of that wool organ, the Jackson Standard. It is edited and published by that unprincipled abolitionist, Anselm T. Holcomb, and owned by a joint stock company, of which Bingham, Payne and Holcomb stand at the head. It advocates the Black Republican ticket, headed by that lying abolition disunionist and arch demagogue, Salmon P. Chase, who is about as corrupt as A. T. Holcomb, and is too foul for even a bullet to enter or buzzards to light upon. Upon the whole it is a fit organ of the woolly faction, and as it draws heavily upon the columns of the State Journal, both in selections and editorially, it is worthy of the support of all Northern fanatics—particularly the negro stealing sort.

Dr. S. C. BAILEY will accept our thanks for late Cincinnati papers.

Who are abolitionists?
Gallia Republican.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Anselm T. Holcomb, Payne, Bingham and a few other such dog-ymits as Chase, Giddings and B. F. Wade.

If the devil is the father of liars, Holcomb is the grand-father, and the only thing he ever was known to be father of.—*Gallipolis Journal.*

We think it unkind, to charge a man with a thing, over which he has no control.—*Gallia Republican.*

A very candid admission. You are like the dutchman that fell from a tree on both sides of a fence and stored his outstides in, but we consider it mixed whether you are governed by honesty any more than you are by truth.

A writer in the Gallia Republican, over the signature of R. (the initial of Rogue, we presume,) in giving an account of the Chase abolition meeting here, charges us with having hissed the king of the woolleys. Although many as good men as we, and far better ones than R. or Rogue, showed their contempt for the big woolley, and however much we felt at that particular time like imitating the “goose,” to the best of our recollection no noise of the kind issued from our “opening” upon that interesting occasion to all kinkeys. So you see, Mr. Rogue, or Mr. R., that we could not have hissed the big woolley without parting our lips, and as we went with the determination to listen and not speak, you see at once the predicament into which your prejudices have led you. Keep cool, Mr. Rogue, (confound it, we mean Mr. R.,) and don't let your prejudices run away with your manhood, for in these degenerating times we require the aid of all such good looking woolleys to steal the sleek, fat darkeys from Virginia and run them through to the cold regions of the North. So eat cucumbers and keep cool, Mr. Rogue—there it is again—“well let it go apple-sass.”

So much space of our paper is occupied by correspondents on political matters that to accommodate them we forego any remarks of our own this week on Representative.

INOTON, Sept. 17th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Gallipolis Journal:

DEAR SIR:—We are told by the two young men who went from this place to the Republican Convention, which was held in your town on the 12th inst., that C. G. Hawley of this place was nominated as the Republican candidate for this district for Senator.

Now inasmuch as we did not claim the candidate for this county, and was willing to concede the same to any one of the upper counties this year, and as we did not know that Mr. Hawley had any aspirations in that way, we wish to know how that nomination was brought about, for when we heard of the affair we were taken entirely aback and perfectly surprised. Mr. Hawley is a young man, from the Western Reserve, (or somewhere else) who has not been long in the county of Lawrence, and who is not even well acquainted with the people of our own county, (or perhaps I am a little too fast, for some of these Reserve Yankees are acquainted with every body, I believe, whether they ever saw them or not,) I will therefore say that the people of our county are not acquainted with him. And as for myself, notwithstanding I have resided in the same town with him for a year or two, I do not even know what his politics are, (if he has any.) It may not be best to have any politics nowadays, if a person wants office.

We hoped and expected some man of positive political principles would be put in nomination this fall. One in whom we could all place confidence, and for whom we could cheerfully cast our votes, instead of an intriguing Yankee, that not even his own neighbors ever suspected of dreaming of such a thing. The convention was not fully represented from this county, for the reason that we expected to vote for some person who resided in one of the upper counties, and we supposed that you would bring forward a “good man and true,” and that was all we asked, but if we cannot be provided for in that way, and are asked to vote for this boy, we wish you to inform us through your paper in what way or manner he procured his nomination, what his politics are, and what we may expect from him in case he is elected. If you cannot answer these questions, and this young Hawley is the Republican candidate, and we are not presented with another candidate through the American party, the old Whig party, or one who will come out independent, we will be compelled to vote for the Democratic candidate, or not vote at all for Senator, for we cannot cast our votes this fall without knowing that we are voting for a man, and one too upon whom we can rely.

We strongly suspect that this affair was a concoction of the two young men who went from this place, the one to procure the nomination of the other. Please give us their maneuvering and votes in the matter. Did they cast the entire vote of Lawrence county for any one of the candidates presented by any of the upper counties, or did they so divide their votes as to prevent a nomination being made of any one of our candidates? These are facts upon which we want information. We had a Republican meeting here, on Friday last, at which your (not our) candidate might have informed us in reference to the matter, but he kept us dumb as an Egyptian mummy.

The candidate which you, or somebody, presented to us, is said to be a Know Nothing. (I presume a say nothing, for if he belongs to the American party he is ashamed to own it in pub-

lic. We would like to hear from the paper in Meigs county also, perhaps the delegates from that county can give us some information upon the subject.

Yours, truly,

A REPUBLICAN WHIG.
If you in Gallia, Meigs, or Vinton counties, have any American party, and it has any candidate, bring him forward upon the Cleveland platform, and Lawrence county will give him a handsome majority.

We cannot answer all the interrogatories of “A Republican Whig,” but will shed all the light we have. Meigs county was entitled to 27 and Lawrence to 16 votes. Mr. Hawley received the full vote of these two counties, we believe, with two from one of the other counties, which gave him 45 votes, 39 being necessary to a choice. We knew that Lawrence was not entitled and did not expect the candidate this year, consequently Gallia's whole vote each ballot was given to candidates in the upper counties, “good men and true,” whose “positive political principles” are well known, but the Meigs delegates through some under current were induced to vote for Mr. Hawley, and thus deprived one of the upper counties of their right. Mr. Hawley is an utter stranger to us, we never saw or spoke to him but once, and that was the day after his nomination, and “what his politics are, or what we may expect from him in case he is elected,” we are unable to say—but hope he will not vote for Wade or the to-be defeated Chase for the U. S. Senate.

[For the Gallipolis Journal.]

As the election is near at hand I desire to say a word to the voters of this county upon Representative. I see by the Journal that there are four candidates in the field for this office, and as each is supposed to have his friends it may appear to some, to be somewhat doubtful which will be the successful one in the present state of political anarchy. Old party lines being either wholly disregarded or so much slackened as to be uncertain and indefinite, every aspiring man feels perfectly at liberty to suffer his friends to present his name for the suffrages of the people upon any particularism or idea which they think has been slighted or not expressly enumerated in the platform of others. But being a tax payer and feeling deeply interested in common with the people of this county that a good, reliable man should represent us at this critical juncture when parties are dissolving into their original elements and politicians are thrown into confusion by the political volcanic eruptions of the day, I cannot refrain giving you my views of what I regard as the true course to be pursued by our people to promote their own interests and the welfare of our State. Let us look at these candidates. Who are they and by whom have they been presented? And in speaking of them I do not profess considering their personal characters as a corporal politician, for that I am not, but will give them the full standard of character that their reputations ascribe to them. For the little stories raised about candidates upon the eve of an election to influence votes have no weight with me, and they ought to be discontinued by every intelligent and free thinking man. As human beings we are imperfect and prone to evil as the sparks fly upward, and there is none of us but is liable to have some little matter picked up abstractly, isolated from the surrounding circumstances and colored, dovetailed into another set of circumstances magnified and manufactured by artful electioneers into a great big boot!

There are John N. Clark, Alexander Logue, Gen. George House and Elisha Morgan. The first appears to have been nominated by delegates representing a large class of voters, hitherto known as Whigs, but who are now listed under the name of Republican. The second was presented by delegates representing a class of voters said to be pledged to the support of S. P. Chase, for Governor, and who it is said could not support the first named, without compromising their integrity. Of these two classes I believe it is unanimously concluded that the first is four to one the strongest. And when united are the majority in the county by very great odds. The third name was nominated by a class styling themselves the Democratic party, which I understand has always been a minority party, now and then however, in case of a split among the Whigs electing an officer.

Now between these three candidates I have been informed by influential men from different sections of the county, who profess to be well posted on the matter, that Alexander Logue is out of the question, and stands no possible chance of success, but the contest lies between John N. Clark and General House, and while they agree that it will be a close struggle they also agree to a man that John N. Clark's prospects are the best by a small majority. And I find this to be the best and only kind of evidence that is reliable this fall, for the figures of the past form very indefinite data upon which to base a safe calculation. But the presentation of the fourth name, Dr. Morgan, who is a Democrat, by a few bolting Democrats and a small portion of the class supposed to be for Mr. Clark, gives the contest a new phase and stamps uncertainty upon the race. It is contended by those who have made county politics a study that Dr. Morgan must solely for the major part of his votes upon men who make temperance the ruling star of their faith and the governing principle of their political action. But which vote being set down by the best informed and most accurate observers and calculators, to about two off of Clark to one off of House, also leaves Dr. Morgan out of

the question, and the battle still to be fought between the friends of Mr. Clark and General House. But it is supposed by some who are wide awake upon the subject that passes have been made to unite the friends of Mr. Logue upon Dr. Morgan. Suppose such to be the case. It can make but this difference, save the political standing of Mr. Logue and swell the vote of Dr. Morgan from a meagre to a very respectable one in comparison with Gen. House's. And still leave the race between John N. Clark and Gen. House. Now which will you choose? Which do you feel it your duty to vote for? Duty! yes duty! It is no time now to talk about preferences and favorite candidates. I could set down and talk about personal friends, political preferences and favorite candidates until the election was over, and what would be gained by it. Neither are my favorite candidates. But here is something to be done. A privilege to be exercised. A duty to be performed which we owe to ourselves, to society and our country. Let us face the music and act like men. And how shall we act? I have taken some pains to inform myself, that I may conscientiously cast my vote for the man best suited to the exigency of the times, and best calculated to promote my interests, and that of the country, and that man I find to be JOHN N. CLARK. And who is he? He is a man in the prime of life—active, vigorous and safe. Born, raised, and educated in the limits of our country—well advised as to the condition and wants of the people. A self made man; highly respected in his section of the county for steady habits, sobriety, and morality. He has a clear head, a sound, generous heart, good judgment, and is practical in all his views. Withal he is a man acquainted with business, which he has carried on much to his credit, with honesty, economy, prudence, and skill, to the accumulation of considerable property. His neighbors in such esteem as an active business man, and had such unbounded confidence in his honesty and ability, that he was so often consulted and advised as to matters of intricacy and dispute, that he gave his attention, a few years ago, to the legal profession, into which he has been admitted, and bears a fair reputation. Being acquainted with the practical operations of Statutory law, it is but reasonable to suppose that he is posted as to what amendments are needed to meet the wants of the people. And being accustomed to public speaking, though not brilliant and flashy, but cool, sensible and common place, he can speak in the advocacy or against it, as his sound discretion and judgment may dictate. And especially I understand him to be in favor of a constitutional revision and modification of our present tax law, so that tax payers will only be legally required to pay tax on just what they have or are worth, which I regard as of paramount interest to our people among the many other subjects and measures, that will necessarily arise for consideration and action. But I have not time, and you have not space, to enumerate what I understand to be his views upon State Legislative reform. Suffice it to say that he is in favor of constitutional legislation, upon all subjects tending to promote the peace, good order, sobriety, prosperity, and happiness of this people. This is the man I'll vote for. Will you?

A TAX PAYER.

[For the Gallipolis Journal.]

As the Democrats have no organ here, I wish to occupy a small space in your columns. The regular convention of the party called by the central committee, of which Dr. Morgan constituted a member, nominated Gen. George House, for Representative. The nomination was unsolicited by the General, in fact he declined it publicly, but being pressed and solicited until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, he yielded to the call of his countrymen and consented to accept.

Dr. Morgan, it appears, was anxious and busy from the call to the sitting of the convention to obtain the nomination himself for the office, but having failed was so much aggrieved about something nobody knew what, as to seek redress by running as an independent candidate.

Whether as an independent Democratic candidate or a Maine Law candidate—or a Know-Nothing candidate—or a moral and religious candidate—or a what-not candidate seems to depend entirely upon the person he approaches to electioneer. I had heard that he was all things to all men, and while in the country the other day at a small gathering of people, I took occasion to speak of the election. In taking the sense of the voters I found some present who professed to be Morgan men. They were all very respectable men, and each had the utmost confidence in the other for sincerity and truthfulness. Morgan men being rare in that vicinity they were politely called upon for their reasons for inclining to his support. There was some little hesitation but finally commenced to tell wherein he was in favor of Morgan. “Well he is a good looking man, and will compare with any for personal appearance and qualifications. He is in favor of temperance—a Maine Law man”—(here the speaker was interrupted by a voice saying “The Doctor expressly told me he was not a Maine Law man”—the circumstances on each side were being entered into, when I interfered and acted as mediator, for I saw the thing was coming out—I called them to order and requested the speaker to proceed. “Well he is in favor of the Philadelphia platform and will be right for U. S. Senator,” (here he was again interrupted by a voice saying that the Doctor denied being a Know-Nothing—an other voice “he is in favor of an old line Democrat for Senator”) “well he is a religious man and speaks favorably of our church” (“over the left,” cried a voice. Did you ever hear him speak of Methodist revivals) “Well he is in favor of a change of the tax law”)

(yes with a vengeance, sang out a lad standing by “he thinks tin-ware ought to bear a heavier tariff—”) And so the thing proceeded with much life to the detriment of the company who were so completely satisfied with these discordant stories, as to be astonished and quite ashamed of the ludicrous position of this independent candidate.

A faithful old Democrat present, thinking this a favorable opportunity pitched in, in this wise—Give the General a hoist. He is faithful, and true as steel—a hard shell'd one—never known to bolt and follow after strange Gods. A man tried as representative—surveyor, and member of the State Board of equalization, who has always given satisfaction to his constituents—whose head is large enough to contain a multitude of ideas, and still have room for sensible views upon temperance—Maine Law—Know Nothingism and all the izzas man is heir to. Look at the convention laying at his feet the nomination—respecting his ability, wise counsel, sound judgment and intrinsic worth the grateful tribute of grateful hearts for past services to the party and to his country. A shout went up for House that made the welkin ring. I was happy and left in a blaze of glory.

DEMOCRITUS.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—The following communication appears in a late number of the New York Tribune:

Sir: At the present rate of issues of bounty land warrants, say 200 per day, some two years must elapse before very many of the present claimants can expect to receive their warrants. Many of the applicants will be dead before that period arrives. Complaints are made from all parts of the country at this unnecessary delay, and the commissioner is often requested to put on more clerks to expedite the business, but continues to treat both complainants and requests with sovereign contempt. Many claimants are poor, and possibly he or his friends can speculate in claims to their advantage, or he desires to retain the present force of the Pension Office until after the commencement of the next presidential term. Without answering the request to increase the force, the Union attempts to show that delay is occasioned, by the necessary care to be taken to prevent fraud; if so, then the greater reason for an increase of clerical force. By this neglect of their interests, the present administration will hardly increase its partisans among BOUNTY-LAND CLAIMANTS.

About five months have elapsed since the passage of the new bounty-land act, and during that time two hundred and eleven thousand applicants under that act have been received, of which number 175,880 have been enveloped and briefed, 175,540 acknowledged, 100,570 registered in two-letter index, 52,390 examined or re-examined, and 26,276 warrants or certificates issued—an amount of clerical labor without a parallel in the history of our government. Nearly one hundred and fifty clerks have, since the passage of this act, labored diligently, faithfully, and intelligently to execute a law which demands untiring patience, considerable investigation, voluminous correspondence, and the most jealous care.

Daily Union.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Sep. 29.

The steamship Baltic arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 8th, being one week later advices.

Generals Simpson and Pellissier telegraph on the 3d that there is nothing new respecting the siege. The Russians are again threatening an attack on the Tchernaya, hence the allied army are continually on the alert, and the parties remain constantly under arms. The question is whether the Russians will attack the Tchernaya lines or Bala-klava via Baidar Valley. Gen Simpson says that the Russians are actively engaged in bringing the harbor and fortifying the north side, and have received reinforcements.

There is nothing from the Black Sea or the Baltic.

The Turkish Bulletin says that the Russians have not the means to attack Kars, and that in a recent partial attack they suffered loss.

There is no reliable information respecting the negotiations, but it is reported that the German powers are preparing a new programme to confine the war to its ostensible objects.

It is rumored that England instigated by France, is about to take measures of hostility against Naples.

The latest report is that Gortschakoff writes that his defenses are damaged, but the report is doubted.

GRANT BRITAIN.—The Bank of England has advanced its notes to four per cent.

There is not a word of political news of interest if we except the rumor current in the clubs that Great Britain intends to call Naples to account, and will make the recent insult of the Neapolitan embassy to an attaché of the British embassy the groundwork of a quarrel.

The news of the death of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence was received in England with expressions of sympathy; on the 7th the American ships in port at Liverpool displayed their flags at half mast out of respect to the deceased.

The harvest throughout Austria is about an average, being neither positively good nor the reverse.

BREADSTUFFS.—The circular of Brown, Shipley & Co., quote flour as steady, and prices, though softer, are not quite higher. Western Canal Flour 40s@40s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 41s@42s. Ohio 42s@42s 6d. Wheat closed steady at 1s 2s advance; white wheat 12s@12s 6d. Corn advanced but closed dull; white 44s@45s; yellow 39s@40. The weather is favorable, and accounts as to the crops continue flattering, but wheat the least so.

Provisions.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and others quote bacon as advance-

ed is, the market closing with active demand; boneless is quoted at 8s. Lard in active demand and prices advanced—sales at 57s@60s.

GRAPES.—Some kind friend left at our office in our absence a basket of most luscious grapes that would vie in point of beauty and taste with the finest specimens that will be exhibited at our county fair. The unknown will please accept our thanks.

N. B.—We have since ascertained that they were Black Hamburg, from our friend L. W. Thompson.

LARGEST YET.—Mr. JOHN GLASSBURN, Jr., left at our office a basket of apples, the largest we have seen this season. They were Golden Pippins, and six of them weighed five pounds and three ounces. We doubt very much if these can be beat in the county.

DISAPPOINTMENT.—By some to us unaccountable means the Hon. John L. Taylor, B. F. Conway, and Joseph H. Geiger failed to fulfill their appointment in this place on Tuesday last. The town was literally alive with persons from the country, and we regret very much the disappointment. But never mind, boys, it will be all right on the 9th day of October, when Chase, the woolley, will receive a greater disappointment.

The State Central Committee should be careful and not make appointments that cannot be fulfilled, for were it in any cause other than that of the old Farmer of Highland, it would result rather disastrous.

Finding it was too late for the speakers to arrive and address the citizens, our fellow townsman, the Hon. ALONZO CUSHING, addressed about three hundred in his usual able style at the court house, after the most of those from the country had dispersed. He set forth the claims of Gen. ALLEN TRIMBLE about right, and from the feeling manifested the woolleys may make up their minds for a disastrous defeat on the 9th day of October.

INDIAN BATTLE IN MINNESOTA.—NINETEEN SIOUX KILLED.—A correspondent of the St. Paul Democrat, writing from the Lower Sioux Agency, in Minnesota, gives an account of a battle near that place between a party of Missouri half-breeds, assisted by some Chippewa Indians, and a band of Yankton Sioux.

It appears that the Sioux were encamped on the open prairie to the amount of eighty lodges, and as they were on the confines of a hostile country, kept themselves prepared for a sudden attack by sleeping on their arms. They had passed the night, however, in apparent security, although the enemy was almost in their midst, waiting for their favorable hour to strike—that hour when man is supposed to sleep the soundest, the darkest hour of the night, just before daybreak.

The first intimation the Sioux had of their approach was a murderous fire opened upon them by the whole force of the allied enemy, who, upon firing the first volley, retreated and fled for their horses, pursued by the entire band of warriors in the Sioux camp, who kept up a running fire on them so hot that only a few of them had time to reach their horses; the rest scattered off in the darkness, leaving in the hands of the Sioux two hundred and fifty horses and seventy-one head of cattle. The Sioux had sixty-three wounded, nineteen of whom have since died.—They found three Chippewas and one half-breed dead on the ground, and suppose there is a greater number of the enemy wounded than of their own men.

The Sioux of the plains have sworn vengeance against the half-breeds, and every fighting man is reported to be out on the war-path, hovering about the trail by which the half-breeds that have lately been paying St. Paul a visit to purchase their winter supplies, have to return to their homes on the Red river of the North. The Yanktons are a wild and warlike race, measuring out justice by their own immutable law—death, for death; and nothing can now appease the wrath of their Great Spirit but a like number to what they have lost of their own men of their enemy's scalps reeking at their belts. The half-breeds, as the aggressors, cannot expect mercy; and forgiveness is a word unknown to the Sioux of the Plains.

Retail prices of Flour at

BUCKEYE MILLS, GALLIPOLIS.

	Per Bbl.	100 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Extra Super Fine,	\$6 75	\$3 35	\$1 62

Terms cash on delivery.

GALLIPOLIS MARKET.

Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

	Price
Flour, \$7 00@7 50	Corn Meal, 75
Wheat, 1 10@1 00	Bacon, 10@15
Corn, 50	Coffee, sack, 10@14
Oats, 22 N. O. Sugar, 6 to 10	
Flaxseed, 1 25	Lost do., 10@12
Potatoes, 30@40	O. M. Calcasieu, 10
Onions, 30	Rice, 8@9
Dry Apples, 25	
Peaches, 25 to 75	
Lard, keg, 9@10	Imperial, 50 to 1 00
Butter, 40	Guano, 50 to 75
Rags, 3@4	
Ginseng, 20	Nails, 33
Beeswax, 20	Lard Oil, 80@1 00
Butter, 15	Lined Oil, 1 20@1 25
Eggs, 6	Walrusky, 60@60
Cheese, 8@10	Red Beans, 1 75
Chickens, 1 00@1 50	White " 1 75@2 00
Salt, per bushel, 50	

J. Johnson,

HOUSE PAINTER, Glazier and Paper Hanger.

N. B.—All work warranted to give satisfaction or no charge. Address Gallipolis, Ohio.

Sept. 27, 1855.—3m

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Sept. 21, P. M.

Flour.—There has been a very good demand for Flour during the week, and a further advance has been established in price. Receipts have further increased, but the home and export demand is fully up to the supply, and stocks are not allowed to accumulate. 305 bbls sold at \$6.00; 126 do at \$5.50 and 100 do extra at \$6.80, closing firm at \$6.50 for good brands.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been in very good demand at \$1.20@1.21 for prime red. The smaller proportion of the receipts is now of this quality, and the lower grades range from \$1.10 to \$1.18, varying according to quality.

Since writing the above, there have been further sales of 900 bushels red wheat at \$1.26; 500 do white do at \$1.40, delivered; 1,400 do red at \$1.20 @1.22; and 200 do white at \$1.36—indicating an advance.

COFFEE.—There is an active demand for flour barrels, and round lots of prime would sell at 42c. The supply continues inadequate to the demand. Pork barrels are in good demand at \$1, and whiskey do at 95@91.

Democratic Ticket.

For Senator,
LEWIS ANDERSON.
For Representative,
GEORGE HOWES.
For Sheriff,
DANIEL H. ROSE.
For Treasurer,
HENRY SANES.
For Commissioner,
ANDREW RALSTON.
For Surveyor,
JAMES FLETCHER.
For Coroner,
Dr. JAMES BARTON.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
VICTOR M. FIBOR.

Announcements.

For Sheriff.

WE are authorized to announce the name of D. H. ROSE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Gallia county at the next annual election.

For Representative.

MR. HARPER.—You will please announce the name of ALEXANDER LOGUE, Esq., as a candidate for re-election for Representative, at the October election, and oblige

HIS FRIENDS.

MR. HARPER.—You will please announce Dr. ELSIEA MORGAN as an independent candidate for Representative at the ensuing election, and oblige

HIS MANY FRIENDS.

MARRIED.—On the 23d day of May, by the Rev. H. Newman, of the M. E. Church, Mr. JOSEPH L. ONKAL, of Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, to Miss ESTHER C. McLELLAN, of Gallia county, Ohio.

On the 7th, of June, by the same, Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. McLELLAN, to Miss MARY J. HALL, both of this county.

On the 21st of June, by the same, Mr. DAVID SMALLWOOD, to Miss MARY C. PRITCHETT, both of this county.

On the 26th day of August, by the same Mr. JAMES M. DEFOON, to Miss MARY H. THORNTON, all of Gallia county, Ohio.

In Walnut tp. on Tuesday, 20th inst., by John Hively Esq., Mr. LEWIS A. BAKER to Miss MARGARET WILSON.

On the same day by the same, Mr. ABRAHAM F. DEPURE to Miss MINKYRA CLARK, all of Walnut tp.

DIED.—Died of typhoid fever in Syracuse, Meigs co., Ohio, CHARLES W. KNAPP, on the 29th of August, aged 32 years 10 months and 25 days. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his irreparable loss; their loss being his eternal gain, he was resigned, and departed in peace.

No terror had death or the grave
To those who believe in the Lord—
Who know the Redeemer can save,
And lean on the faith of his word;
While ashes to ashes and dust,
We give unto dust in our gloom,
The light of salvation we trust,
Which hangs like a lamp in the tomb.
FROM A FRIEND.

[Pomeroy and Guyandotte papers please copy.]

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

The State of Ohio, Gallia county, ss. Sarah Martin, vs. Charles H. Martin. Court of Common Pleas.

THE said Charles H. Martin, is hereby notified that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1855, Sarah Martin filed in the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, of said county of Gallia, in the State of Ohio, a Petition praying to be divorced from the said Charles H. Martin, and alleging therein amongst other things for cause, habitual drunkenness and gross neglect of duty towards her and her children, and also for maltreatment, and also praying among other things that the marriage contract subsisting between them may be dissolved, and that she may be restored to her maiden name. The said Charles H. Martin, is hereby further notified that the said Sarah Martin, will apply at the next term of said court for a divorce according to the prayer of her said petition.

EDWARD S. MENAGER, her atty.

September 25, 18